Any Woman May Seem Charming If She Only Knows How.

A SIDEWAYS TURN.

ALWAYS CHARMING

Pose must mean something.

Ida S.-For freckles use a lotion

camel's hair brush dipped in this lo-

OF THE HEAD IS

posing.

It is All a Question of Colors, Curves and Pose, With a Little Aid From the Photographer-Thinness No Bar to Beauty, And Hope for the

> Stout Woman. By Kather ne Morton-Copyright 1902.

and the beautiful woman a vision of love- a

without first taking an inventory of her the impression of a dark complexion. belongings, in the matter of features, tint of complexion, shade of hair and curve than and curve the put out of breash and, perhaps, out of temper. of neck and shoulders.

The plain person's chin, for example, recedes. A note in her ivery and silverbound memorandum book should read;

"Must tilt my head."

Her eyes are rainer weak and spinessionless, Mem: "A profile, of course."
Her face is round and chubby Mem.:
"Must arrange hair high on head."
Her nose is very long and prominent,
Mem.: "Must have a little of it taken
off-easiest thing in the world."
She is very thin and her neck is too
long. Mem.: "Must take on a little first
when the world less symplific. This is

the classic old gentleman who sa d. "Know thysed." has been followed to its ex-treme limit. She next turns her attention to her

gown-its mate ial, color and cut-until she couldn't profit by the acrice of a Reubens or a Murille. She throws away her jewels, reserving only a few pearls. Lastly, she puts on her glad expression: then she presents herself before the camera of the artist-photographer, and he

photographer have due warning, and then let Beauty and the Beast alike face the camera with pleasurable anticipation.

This premise, of course, that the woman

has done her part. Let the photographer likewise do his, or-well, "refuse to pay his bills" doesn't sound honest, so we will refrain from the acrice and leave it to every woman to work out the utter confusion of the one who refuses a beauty of herself.

In the first place, don't wait until

In the list place, don't wait until afternoon if you are going to get the best results from a photograph. Go early in the day before the cares, which infest it, have left their mark on mind and body.

It is remarkable how a fatigued mind

or body finds its way to the telltale features, and more especially to when you are told to "keep quite still and look pleasant."

Another point to hear in mind is to

Another point to bear in mind is to give one's self plenty of time to get to the studio, so that one need not arrive there hot and flurried and generally uncomfortable.

Remember that hurrying often makes

The plainest woman may be beautiful the face red, and red comes out dark-

a re ult not always desirable.

Again, over-eating frequently makes
the skin shine, and that results in
strong lights and shades, thus giving

Under ordinary conditions, and especially with light complexions, blue eyes, light hair and light clothes, a weilighted cloudy day is much better than bright sunshine, which is likely to develop every imperfection.

"What shall I wear?" This is another

Her eyes are rather weak and expressionless. Mem: "A profile, of course."

Her face is round and chubby Mem.: "Must arrange hair high on head."

Her nose is very long and prominent. Mem.: "Must have a little of it taken of—easiest thing in the world."

She is very thin and her neck is too long. Mem.: "Must take on a little fiesh and make neck less swan-like. This is easy, too."

And so she goes on until the advice of the classic old gentieman who said, "Know black. Black is a hard, dense tone."

Sharp contrasts in materials or trimmings are a decided detriment to a
pleasing portrait, and wide stripes,
checks and plaids are to be avoided.

A pale blue pattern, for instance

A pale blue pattern, for instance, on a white ground, is lost, pale yellow on a white ground would contrast in a startling manner. Red on black would probably disappear, while blue on black is the black and white. Then it can is like black and white. Then it can be seen that, as a rule, many colored materials are very unsatisfactory.

and takes off a little flesh here and puts on a little there, until—well, until her friends wouldn't know her.

This perhaps shouldn't be the best praise for a photograph, but if the subpraise for a photograph, but if the subject be plain, and this is opportunity of her life for being beautiful, why should really are by force of contrast.

"My good points—if I have any—must be magnified, and my faults concealed, and a picture that looks exactly like me I shall certainly refuse." Let this be every weman's watchword. Let the photographer have due warning, and the photographer have due warning, and then

After the color of the gown has been settled, there is the question of material. Nothing comes out so badly in a picture as the glimmer of slik, or the gloss of as the glimmer of sik, or the gloss of satin. They are so stiff that they form angular and sharp folds. Any material that does not lend itself easily to soft folds is difficult to light well. The fabrics must be soft clinging and pllant, like woolens, crepes, velvets and fleecy ma-terials. These make gentle curves and are best adapted for displaying to ad-vantage any gracefulness of figure. Velvet gives a peculiar soltfness which can almost be felt. The line between flesh and dress, both

at neck and wrists, should be softened by lace. Lace comes out splend'dly, and so do furs, which give one an air of comfort and elegance combined. Jewels are best left at home, as they are unbecoming, though pearls may be

dignantly demanded a pretty girl of the photographer, as she stood studying her

FIRST ADMINISTRATION.

The first essay in actual ad ministration was made at the Sana

orium for Governnesses in Har-ey Street, which was quickly re-organized and placed on a sound and

permanent footing. Thus were complet-permanent footing. Thus were complet-ed the long years of apprenticeship and preparation for events which yet remain-ed hidden behind the portals of the fu-ture, but for which all the advantages of temperament, education and training apeared afterwards to have been con-

secutive and indispensable links in the chain of causation; so that one can point

say just at that particular day a necessary condition for the accomplish-nent of the great work. This sequence affords a striking instance of design in the

ach me of apparently unconscious evolu-tion whereby the individual grows into diaption to social requirements. In 1854 the Crimean War broke out. In Septem-

er Alma was fought, and the wounded

were sent down to the hospitals of the Losphorous, where the mortality of the wards far exceeded the casualities of the

he inmates were at one time included in the list of dying men. Many of the sick

earth, with often no covering but their

appliances were lacking, supplies wer

mobtainable. It was even stated that

come of the patients died of starvation.

Engaland rang with the horror. States-nen and press were equally powerless An official optimism declined to recognize

ne accord, came to the rescue, inspired one accord, came to the rescue, majored by what Kinglake calls the heavenly thought of offering themselves for the front. To Mr. Sidney Herbert, after-wards Lord Herbert of Lea, belongs the

honor of encouraging the movement. As Minister of War he enjoyed to a remark-able degree the confidence of his col-leagues and the public; with general con-

sent he those man his beetles arry of the responsibilities of the over-burdened Secretary of State for War, and by his enlightened efforts did much to redeem he blunders of the "hideous and he his

rending siege of Sebastopol. He grasped the fact that the best intertioned efforts of even a band of ministering anxes would be futile without adequate organ-

ization and direction. At this juncture he called to mind the admirable qualities and special training of Miss Nightingale, with whom he forunately and per op-

ally acquainted. He wrote asking her to undertake the charge of the expedition. Fy a singular coincidence the letter crossed in the post one written by Miss

Nightingale on October 15th, offering to organize a nursing department at Scutari, Never was noble design put into more ra-

mything abnormal in the conditions The resources of the nation appeared to be exhausted, when the women of England, Scotland, and Iraland, stirred with

iercest battlefield. In one hespital

ind wounded lay in rows on the

In 1854

ay just at that particular time

o each faculty and

LET THERE BE NO ELABORATE

HAID DRESSING MOR JEWILS SAVE DERHADS A FEW PEARLS (POSSES BELLE HASPER

er-diamond screw carring," stammered the photographer. "They always take

Mary Anderson used to say that she arranged her hair as carefully as if for a dinner party, and then went to work and pulled it down again. By that she meant that she loosened it until it was furfy around the head, forming a pretty setting

of the face can be materially aftered by arranging the hair skillfully. For instance, if the face is fat and round like the full moon in all its glory it can be made over into a Greek oval, or a shape approximating it, by arranging the hair

The thin weman's long neck, too, may almost take on an appearance of deli-cate curves if she will be careful about

Let her sit with her side toward the camera, and then turn toe head so as to have a full front view of the face into a most fetching one by turning the taken. If the chin recedes, by a deft tilting

throws all the rest of the face out of countenance, the photographer, by management of the camera, can take management of the camera, can take the offending feature at an agle at which is softened and brought into relation picturesquely with the rest of the face. Should one have a very crooked nose, a three-quarter face is the best.

Eyes show to better advantage in a full-face picture. If they are weak or defective in any way, a profile is best.

Very few persons have good profiles, and a retreating chin, a pug nose, or too full lips are shown in too bold relief in a profile. All these unpleasant features appear to better advantage in a three-

Jewels are best left at home, as they are unbecoming, though pearls may be worn.

"What is that lump upon my ear?" in the shotographer, as she stood studying her breefs.

"That—er—lump? Why, that is your—large in a three-quarter, or full face picture. A sidewise turn of the head is always charmling, and with this pose a large, broad-lipped mouth may be photographically made into the veriest resebud or Cupid's bow that a woman ever had.

An ugly forehead may be toned down



WILL DISPLAY THE DRESS RATHER THAN THE FEATURES.

head up or down, and a face hopelessly plain may be metamorphosed by picturof the head it may appear in the photograph as a strong attractive feature.

If the mose is so prominent that it car may be seen, and the graceful curves car may be seen, and the graceful curves of the neck and shoulders draped low. The side of the face taken depends on

the Empress Louise, had a frightful scar upon her neek just back of the ear. To hide it, she always drew a quantity of white tulle acress her graceful throat, and over the afflicted side of her head. The effect was charming, and everywhere the picture is regarded as an ideal head, but few knowing that the gauzy despery concepts an inety scar. drapery conetals an ugly sear.

Unless you can smile naturally to

How the Plainest Woman May Be Beautiful and the Beautiful Woman a Vision of Loveliness. Inquiries of Correspondents Answered By Katherine Morton. grains of bicarbonate of soda to one its of camphor—the proportion being five ounce spermaceti salve.

F. E. G .- For dandruff rub on the scalp castor oil and cologne, 21-2 ounces oil to half pint of cologne. For oily hair wash once a week in warm water containing powdered borax; the proportion being a drachm borax to 1 quart of water. Rinse with clear, cold water.

Nancy K.-For ingrowing finger nails, you must devote twenty minutes daily to their care. Soak the finger tips in warm olive or almond oil, at the same time massaging each nail or rather the flesh about it, rubbing it away from the nail.

Grace Ella.—With gray eyes, dark brown hair, and a light complexion with pink cheeks. You may wear blue, heliotrope, olive, crimson and cream white.

Perplexed Patty.-For red hands, try a berax lotion made of: Powdered borax, I drachm; glycerine, I ounce; bay rum suf-

ficient to mak four ounces.

Mix thoroughly and bottle. Pour a little on a cloth which has been dipped on a cloth which has been dipped in hot order, don't attempt to look pleasant, for the re-ult may be heart-rending.
Smiling to order is usually a dismal failure and but the vencer of gladness. water and rub the hands carefully.

As to the pose, the days of sitting still and looking pleasant in a stiff-backed chair have gone, never to return. Striking an attitude has given place to natural posing. One, however, cannot flop into a chair with the arms in any position and call that natural posing. Arm and Elbow.—"How can I make a pretty arm and elbow?" You arm probably needs development to give it size and shape. Take a walking cane, and, standing erect, with the caln up as high as possible, hold the cane by one end and far out from the body. Twirl it far over one way, then as far over the other as you can, till the finger tips are turned upward. Do this twenty minutes without stooping: of course, each arm must be Arm and Elbow .- "How can I make a If one sits erect, with the head slight-ly drooping, it gives one an expression of modesty or contemplation. stopping; of course, each arm must be exercised. Before two weeks have passed, you will find that you twirl the stick fifyou will find that you twirt the stick fif-ty times without stopping, almost as easi-ly as you did twenty times at first, be-fore the forearm got stronger. The arm will be all of a twelfth of an inch larger by the end of the month, and much im-proved in shape. For roughness of skin. of modesty or contemplation.

If, without changing the pose of the body or head, the eyes are raised, an expression of interest results. To give an impression of dignity one should have the eyes level, with the chin slightly elevated. Elevation gives, consciously or unconsciously, a sense of constitution of the constitution by the end of the month, and much im-proved in shape. For roughness of skin, rule the arms well with rose water and glycerine, to which is added a few drops sciously or unconsciously, a sense of superiority or authority. Possibly that is why a king or other dignitary sits so that he looks down upon his subjects, who look up in adoration, entreaty or supplication. of lemon juice.

I. P. S.-If you suffer from tender feet, soak the feet once a week in hot water, to which has been added a piece of saltpetre, the size of a small walnut to a gallon of water. Rinse with clear cold water. carbonate of potassium, two drachms; common salt, one druchm; orange flower water, four ounces. Touch freckles with

which you think more nearly resembles freckles, use muriate ammonia, 1 drachm; dilute muriatic acid. 1 drachm; tincture of benzoin, 2 drachms; rose water, 1 drachm. Louise L. L.—For tiny white specks on the linger nails, apply one half ounce theture of myrrh, one ounce vinegar and half an ounce flour of sulphur, Rub on the nails once a day and the spots will soon disappear. For an oily skin, put one ounce each of carbonate of soda and Lowdered borax in half pint of warm yater Pour a little of this on a linen

Touch the moles twice daily with a small brush ldipped in the lotion. Shake the bottle wel before using. I can also give you another receipe:

water. Pour a little of this on a linen cieth and wile the face. It is an excel-ient lotion for a shiny face. Oil of lemon, one half drachm; citric acid, one half once; off of sweet aimonds, one half drachm; glycerine, three ounces;

drops to half a cup of water.

Miss Hazel-For warts apply calomei. one drachm; borax acid, one half drachm; salicylic acid, ten grains. Mix well and rub on the warts once daily.

Alice P .- For bad breath, take a teaspecuful of tineture or rhubard in a little water for three consecutive mornings. After five days repeat the dose until nine teaspoonsful have been taken. Bad breath is caused by a deranged condition of the stomach or by decayed teeth. Perhaps you need to consult a dentist. Alcohol and water will often allay itching of the skin.

Mrs. R. M. S.-Reelpes for cold cream for the complexion are asked for:

Cold Cream of Roses-Melt together one and a half ounces each of white wax and spermaceti, adding four ounces of aimond oil; stir well, then add slowly two ounces of rose water and five drops rose perfume. Stir until cool.

Psyche Cream.-Oil of almonds, three ounces; glycerin, one half ounce; tincture of benzoln, fifteen drops, and a few drops of perfume.

Violet Cream.-Barley meal and honey made into a paste with white of egg and perfumed with violet.

Auxious and perplexed.—"I have dark hair and dark blue eyes, but my eyebrows and eyelushes are very light. What can I do?" For light eyebrows and eyelushes, boil one quarter pound walnut tark in one quart water, and then add one half teaspoonful powdered alum to set the color; this gives a dark brown shade, It is applied with a small brush. Another harmless stain for eyebrows and cyclashes is made by melting one quarter round of wax, adding two ounces olive oil and enough charred cork to color it.

Biondie.—A prescription for pimples on the face is desired and the question asked if epsom salts will clear the skin. It is a very good medicine and taken in the following way, acts as an alterative: Dissolve one quarter pound epsom salts in one pint water and bottle: take a small wineglass of this every morning. After this is used up, wait a week and renew the dose until you have taken a half pound of salts. An emolient for any slight eruption on the face is made of lard, six drachms; glycming, the drachms; acetic acid, one half drachm. Mix lard and glycerine thoroughly and add the acid slowly. When using anything on the face which contains an acid the careful not to touch the eyes. To increase growth of eyelashes, rub them crease growth of eyslashes, rub them with clive or coccanut cil.

without scalding, holding hot cloths on the face. At night, after the application of hot water, apply an emolient made by adding one drachm of glycerine and eight.

Olive—The best remedy for a sty is to apply an emolient made by adding one drachm of glycerine and eight.

Aminut—For whitening the complexion: To the well-heaten yolk of an egg add two drams of almost oil and ten drops that the eyes hot as can be borne. B athe the eyes daily with warm water containing spirand kneading it. Minnia-For whitening the complexion

HI.--FLORENCE NIGHTING-LE

the world at the time, but commerced yield an ever-increasing harvest of benevolence and good. In the illustrious roll of those who have conferred the penefits on humanity the the greatest benefits on humanity the greatest benefits on humanity the name of Flrence Nightingale will ever occupy a prominent place, for she surpasses all other women in the highest prerogative of the sex—that of a ministering angel in the presence of suffering. Miss Nightingale, who takes the name of Florence from the famous city in which, on May 15, 1829, she was born, was the daughter of Mr. William Nightingale and the flower of the country continues. was the daughter of Mr. Winnin Nogale, an English country gentleman of wealth and position—her maternal grandfather was the well-known abolitionist, Mr. William Smith, M. P., for Norwich: enlightened philanthrophy may therefore be said to have come to her as a birthright.

THE EARLY HOME.

The traveler in Derbyshire cannot pass through the beautiful and remantic scenery of the Valley of the Derwent without having his attention directed to Lea Hurst, an Elizabethan mansion to Lea Hurst, an Entangental management both stately and comfortable, one of those country homes in which the best traditions of the British race were entrined; in this training ground of heroic England, where the high ideals of unflinching courage and devotion to duty were imbibed as freely as the air of Heaven, the childhood and youth of Florence Nightingale were nurtured.
Mr. Nightingale, himself a scholar, did not share the shallow views of the day with regard to woman's training; he was one of the early advocates of a generous education for both sexes. Un-der his guidance Mi's Nightingale rapidly became proficient in an unusually wide range of subjects, including the liberal arts and modern languages. A her feet, when entering upon woman-hood equipped with these advantages of birth and culture, lay the world with all the allurements which present 'hem-nelves to a being exceptionally endowed with beauty, wealth, spirit and intelli-gence. But a life of ease and en'or-ment was not the goal to which Miss Nightingale aspired. Her great gifts were turned to no individual or selfish enus, they were regarded as talents held in trust for the benefit of her fellow creatures. The call to the higher life of ministration had already sounded in her ears. Even in girthood a deep current of sympathy with suffering had impelled her to minister to the wants of the sick and poor in the neighborhood of her home. Everything di pens from her hands seemed to be charged wieh some subtle power of healing, and to bring with it a blessing. There was never a moment's doubt as to her vocation-sickness and suffering were clearly marked out as the fields in which it was her manifest destiny to labor. At an age when the minds of rhost girls are set on conquest and en-joyment, Florence Nigh'incale went forth in the spirit of a great renuncia-tion from all the pleasures and luxuries of wealth to equip herself, under the guidance of the Divinity that shapes our ends, for the great task that has cur ends, for the great task that has raised all womanhood to a hisher plane way, and on November 4th disembarked with her company of ten Roman Catholic

devoted band of sisters was without pa-rallel, but they were inspired and sus-tained by the almost superhuman ep-dorance of their leader, whose brave heart seemed to impart to her slender frame the strength of steel. On occa-sions when detachments of wounded ar-rived, the lady-in-chief was known to stand for twenty hours at a stretch, givstand for twenty hours at a stateta, gar-ing directions, dispensing stores, and as-sisting at operations. In the dead of night, when others wormout with fatigue were snatching a few hours of slumber, Miss Nightingale, lamp in hand, would Miss Alghingale, lamb in allow water through her way through the silent wards overseeing everywhere, letting not the smallest detail escape her vigilance. Longfellow depicts such a scene in the

'Lo: in that house of misery A lady with a lamp 1 see Pass through the glimmering gloom An ilit from rom to room.

And slow, as a dream of bliss The speechless sufferer turns to kiss Her shadow, as it falls pon the darkening walls,

As if a door from heaven should be Cyaned, and then closed suddenly The vision came and went-The light shown and was spent.

Hereafter of her speech and song.
That light its rays shall east From the portals of the past.

On England's annals, through the long

and reverence for the gentle being who went to and fro in their midst became to them as the articles of religion. In such hallowed presence pain was robbed of its poignancy, even death lost some of its sting. Under the gentle influence of the sis-

ters the regenerating fo ces wrought won-ders. As if by magic the place became metamorphosed. Healing rays of hope begun to penetrate the atmosphere. Meantime sanitary measures were at work. Mr. Herbert, with wise forethought, had sent lette's to the medical offi ers requesting that every assistance should be given to Miss Nightingale. With one; ing intuition she attributed the high mortality to the wretched sanitary conditions. Having happily recognized the causes she had set to work with characteristic energy to remove them. The consistentrapidly to fall; 42 per cent, was reduced to 31 per cent, this in a few weeks gave way to 14 per cent, and so down to 10 to 5, to 4, until equilibrium was again

"Whene'er is noble deed is wrought, Whene'er is spoken a noble thought. Our hearts in glad surprise To higher levels rise."

Longfellow's testimony to the ennobling influence of great words and actions was inspired by the splendid devotion and heroi-m of the "lady in charge of the nurses" during the Crimean war, the nurses during the Crimean war, of the nurses during the Crimean war, the hospitals of Paris. Then followed re barren achievement, but by persistent devotion and daily hero'sm, which not only challenged the admiration of roll-miles in the hospitals of Paris. Then followed a period of rest and recuperation and daily hero'sm, which not only challenged the admiration of procession in the world at the time, but continues to yield an ever-increasing havest of benevolence and good. In the lilustime to receive the wounded from that battle into wards already illed with 2,000 patients.

DEVOTION AND ENDURANCE.
The rows of sufferers could be reckoned by miles; in a few months the lady-inchief had 10,000 cases under her charge. The amount of toil which confronted the devoted band of sisters was without parallel, but they were inspired and sustained by the almost superhuman entailed by the almost superhuman entailed by the almost superhuman entailed. name in order to avoid publicity and those demonstrations from which, with the modesty of truly admirable natures, she stinctively shrank. The haven of Lea Hurst was reached before it was known

Fame such as never crowned the brows

she had left the East.

of woman was now hers. Queen Victoria had a ready sent to her an autograph letter of thanks and a cross set with dia monds, and Miss Nightingale now became the guest of her Sovereign at Balmoral. The Sultan of Turkey presented her with a bracelet of brilliants. The nation sub-scribed a testimonial of £50,000 in recog-nition of her great services, but at her request this sum was devoted to the establishment of a Training School for a superior order of nurses at St. Thomas' Hospital known as the Nightingale Home which continues to be a worthy monu-ment to the munificence of its founder. Seriously impaired in health by the terrible trials and sacrifices of the great campaign Miss Nightingale has since lived in retirement, but from time to time forcible writings, issuing from her seclu sion, have confirmed and made permanent the reforms in hospital management and care of the sick which were effected during the Crimean War. In 1857 she furnished the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the regulations affecting the sanitary condition of the British Army with written evidence, in which she clear-ly set forth the lesson of the war. In A lady with a lamp shall stand
In the great history of the land,
A noble type of good
Hirole womanhood.
The sight of this avortion on the part of delicately nurtured ladies exercised a manuscript, and her admirable comments on the mass of evidence are incorprated with the publication. 1871 brought notes on "Lying in Institutions," and 1874 "Life or Death in India." Many of these and other works rapidly ran through several editions. In 1893, Miss Nightingale con

> on "Sick nursing and Health nursing," which is full of strong common sense clothed in characteristic eloquence. ON THE "CALLING" OF NURSING. Here the bearings of the new art and science of nursing are set forth. "A new art and a new science have been created since and within the last forty years And with it a new profession—so they say, we say calling. One would think say, we say calling. One would think this had been created or discovered for some new want or local want. Not so The want is nearly as old as the world, nearly as large as the world, as pressing as life or death. It is that of sickness. And the art is that of nursing the sick Please mark nursing the sick not nursing sickness. We will call the art nursing roop r. This is governing

tributed to the Baroness Burdett-Courts work on "Woman's Mission," an arti-1

hy women under scientific heads-physicians and surgeons. This is one of the

because we shall be found out if we don't do it? This is the 'enthusiasm' which everyone from a shoemaker to a sculptor must have in order to follow his calling properly. Now the nurse has to do not with the shoes or marble but with living human beings."

Throughout the whole of these works the utmost importance is attached to the efficacy of fresh air, sunlight and cleanliemeacy of tresh air, suning and cleaniness, a gospel proclaimed from the house-top by the collective wisdom of recent conferences on tuberculosis, but hardly heard in the ear when Miss Nightingale THE SECRET OF HER POWER.

With these simple agencies she wrought wonders, but the sovereign secret which transformed the hospitals of the Bospholay in the inflexible firmness with which the Lady-in-chief was enabled to impress her will on all with whom she was rhought into contact; from the Commander-in-Chief down to the hospital or-derly, all came under the spell. The strength of her administration lay in organization and discipline, no laxity was tolerated in those under her control. Thorough acquaintance with every detail of hospital management induced a habit of rapid decision and prompt action which inspired implicit confidence and ready obedience in all with whom she was as-sociated. Qualities so rare, success so immediate and pronounced initiative in so great a movement have thrown a lustre on the name of Florence Nightingale which no lapse of time can dim. Her disciples in the science and art of nursing ciples in the science and art of nursing are numbered by ever increasing thousands; the Geneva Convention, and the red cross flag are amog the results of her labors. Her name is indelibly inscribed among the Great Founders of Systems, whom we contemplate from afar as stars in the firmanent of history. But Miss Nightingale is still with us and surveys the fruitful field of a long life's labor from the sunlit summit of honored ageeverenced, admired and beloved by the whole civilized world.

AMERICAN APPLES FOR XMAS GIFTS Apples by the barrel, apples by the

box, and apples in all kinds of fancy wicker baskets are among the most popular of the Christmas presents that Americans are sending to their friends amusement to clerks, distributers, and wicker baskets are among the most popand relatives on the other side of the Atlantic this year. Every outgoing steamship that cleared this port last week carried great quantities of the lus-ious fruit, one steamship alone—the White Star liner Teutonic—having stored away, in her hold no less than 10,000 barrels of the choicest apples grown in American

express agents, thousands of barrels

The apples for gift purposes are all es-The apples for gift purposes are all especially picked, and then wrapped in fancy tissue paper. This is true especially of the fruit that is sent across in boxes and baskets. For weeks past the big fruiterers have been getting in trachoicest apples, and after they had polished them to a glossiness that gave them an almost mirror-like appearance, they were placed on exhibition for the scrutiny of the foreign trade, and for days past the houses of the fruit dealers have been thronged with the intending nurshapers and the cierks have been purchasers, and the clerks have kept constantly busy disposing of the fruit, and taking down the names of some cousin, sweetheart or friend on the other side of the Atlantic to whom the

fruit was to be sent. The boxes and baskets in which the ap ples that are sent across are made up in all kinds of fancy designs, in colors to suit the fancy of the purchaser. The apples are then packed away in the baskets and boxes in any style that the purchaser may desire, and it may be stated that the fruiterers can fix them to suit the most fastidious taste in that line.

The most popular apples for foreign gifts are the pippin and the Baldwin.

GERMANS SEND WHISTLE BY MAIL

If you should hear a faint whistle about the time that the letter carrier is expected at your door, pay attention to it, for it may be one of the latest novelties in the way of postal cards which he is squeezing that causes this sibilant sound. For the past few weeks overy steamship arriving from the other side and carrying mails from Germany to this country, has had a large number of these postal cards in the mail bags. They are of German invention, and came here for the first invention, and came here for the first time this year. They are of the double folder kind, and in the center of the rear fold on which may be inscribed the message there is a whistle. By squeezing it gives forth a sound, which is supposed to come from a bird, a boy, or any other ferure which may hance to be on the figure which may happen to be on the

The card which seems to be most numerous in the mails is one on which there is printed a bird raised from the paper and one side only showing on the folder. When this is pressed the bird be-folder. folder. When this is pressed the bird be-gins to sing. There is another on which appears the figure of a boy, with a flute in his mouth. By pressing this papier mache figure it will also whistle. On apother there is a picture of a prima donna, who will send forth notes if she is pressed to do so. If she won't sing, then she will have to be made to sing by the method which is explained on the card.

the letter carriers.

According to the head mail clerk in the postoffica the folding cards on which the postoffica the folding cards on which

are contained the novelty are the first which have been received from the other this double folder having been inrented on this side of the Atlantic. The novelty of having the whistle and the figures is distinctly a German invention.— New York Times.

De Ant an' de Hoppergrass. You sees, honey, dat one col' Wintah day Mistah Hoppergrass get hungry, an'

NOTABLE WOMEN OF THE DAY BY HON. SIR JOHN COCKBURN the record breaker by he remember him o' de pantry o' de Ant tambly, and off he go to Miss Ant. An' when Mistah Hoppergrass come to Miss Ant's doah he knock, and den he say to Miss Ant: "Please, Miss Ant, won't ye gib me some'in' to eat?"

gib me some in to eat.

Now, honey, dat Miss Ant was a mighty particular, workin' ant, an' she was washin' up de cabin just scrumptious like, for Miss Ant was goin' to have a quittin' bee dat afterneon, Miss Ant was, an when Mistah Hoppergrass knock, up she get from de floah by de bucket o' suds, an' she say: "Who's da? 'Pears like dat's see, wistah Hoppergrass, Now, what you you, Mistah Hoppergrass. Now, what you

"Please, Miss Ant," say Mistah Hop-pergrass, makin' his speakin' kind o' thin, "Miss Ant, won't ye gib me some'in' to "Go 'way, now," called Miss Ant, fust

"Go 'way, now," caned Mass Ant, Jose openin," de doah a triffe to see whedder Mistah Hoppergrass, coat's as thin 's his speakin'; "go 'way bodderin' 'roun' heah, Mistah Hoppergrass. What was you doin' all Summah long? What was you doin', eh?" say Miss Ant.

"Oh, I'se singln'," say Mistah Hopper-grass, kind o' hoppin' like, and winkin' one eye at Miss Ant; "I'se singin'."
"Yes, you'se singin.' Sittin' on a high stalk o' grass bendin' in de wind, spittin' tobacco juice an' playin' jewsharp all Summah long—dat's what you'se doin'," Summah long—dat's what you'se doin," say Miss Art. "Go long, now, Mistah Hoppergrass; go long, now. I'se not workin' all Summah long, workin' all day all Summah long to lay up victuals for such lazy hoppers as you. Jess you keep on playin', Mistah hHoppergrass, jess you keep on jlayin' you' harp till Summah time comes again."

Sō, den, honey, Miss Ant shut de doah o' her cabin and go on gettin' ready foah de guilltin' bee dat afternoon, and lazy Mistah Hoppergrass he go bery hungry, and he cuddle himself in de big gum tree in your papa's swamp till Summah time.

and he cuddle himself in de big gum tree in your papa's swamp till Summah time come again. But he couldn't play his harp. Mistah Hoppergrass collect, for de pain dat was under his aprot.



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ances; should be ordered im-for Xmas is right upon us! graphs and Portraits are apus and Portraits are becoming tro popular every year as Xma: We are now turning out many of them for this very purpose! Yours next?

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